

II.—On a second new species of Sphærium from the Paddington Canal. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

IN company with the *Sphærium pallidum* described in the last Number of the 'Annals,' Mr. Rowse finds another species of the genus which is very distinct from the well-known and generally distributed *Sphærium corneum* in being subtriangular, which gives it much the external appearance of a species of *Pisidium*.

I cannot identify it with any of the species in the British Museum collection, nor can I find any description or figure representing it in any of the works on European freshwater Mollusca; I therefore indicate it as new.

It most resembles some specimens which we have received as *Cyclas tumida* of Pfeiffer, but I do not find any species under that name in Dr. Pfeiffer's work. The Paddington Canal specimens are more inequilateral, longer, and more triangular, having a very distinct hinder slope.

M. Deshayes considers *C. tumida* as only a variety of *S. corneum*.

SPHÆRIUM PISIDIoidES.

Shell ovate, subtrigonal, involucre olive, pale edged, slightly concentrically wrinkled, rather rounded in front, somewhat produced, with a broad subangular slope behind; the umbones sub-anterior, regularly convex. Siphons united nearly to the end, the upper shorter, subconic; apertures circular, simple, the lower rather larger, about twice the length of the upper when expanded, cylindrical; the opening circular, simple.

*Hab.* Paddington Canal.

The adult shells are 6 lines long, 5 high, and 4 thick. They have much the appearance of a large swollen *Pisidium*, but have the two distinct siphons of the genus *Sphærium*.

The young shells which were deposited in the glass of water during the night were much compressed and nearly regularly oblong; they varied in size, some being twice as large as the others; the largest were about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line long.

When the siphons are very much extended the difference in length between the two is not so great as above, as it is the basal part of the siphons which appears to be the most extensible, the apical parts keeping the same relative length to each other that they did in the less extended state.

I am informed that some British conchologists consider *Sp. pallidum* to be the *C. lacustris* of Draparnaud: it is very unlike the specimens I have received from France and the rest of Europe under that name.